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ESTABLISHED 1886—15 YEARS

*500 acres—250 acres planted with
Trees, Shrubs, etc., in great variety*

Andorra Nurseries

WM. WARNER HARPER, Proprietor

CHESTNUT HILL · PHILADELPHIA



THE ANDORRA NURSERIES are not like any other nurseries in the United States. At the end of the famed Wissahickon drive, the nursery conditions presented do no violence to the portion of Fairmount Park which is adjoining. Indeed, the last half-mile of the most lovely park drive in America is bounded by a part of the Andorra Nurseries, and a sharp turn to the left, as one emerges from the shade and coolness by the Wissahickon, will lead into a tree-bordered nursery road with much beauty of its own.

Some of the pictures in this brief list of specialties show the varied contour of the nurseries. With their wide extent, and with the great variety of trees and plants grown, there comes a special attractiveness. No day in the



View at Andorra, showing Rhododendron border

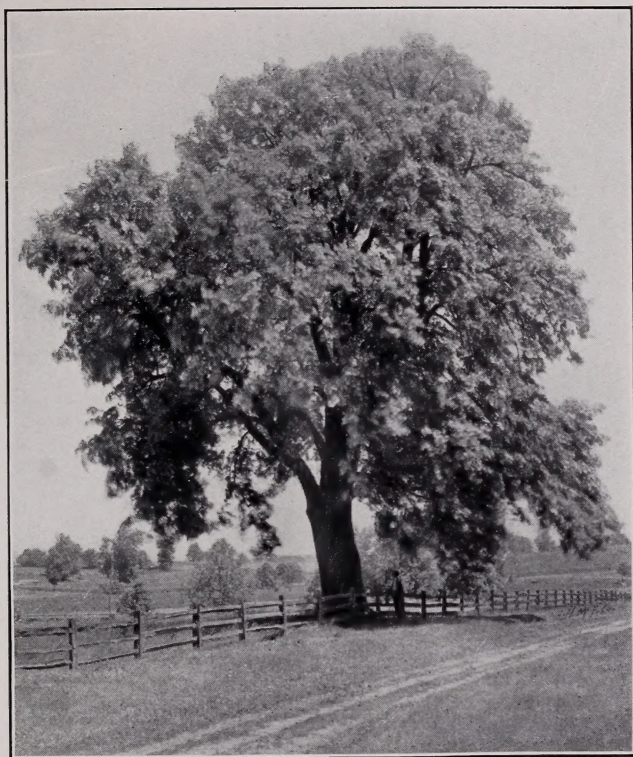
year is without its own attractions at Andorra, and during the spring and summer months, every morning brings something of special beauty in flower or leaf.

The fields of Iris and of Peony are great sheets of brilliant bloom for many weeks. The surprising display of Mountain Laurel, growing here most happily, is matched by the gorgeous Rhododendrons, not in set fields, but in lines and corners which make their colors the more enjoyable. The beauty of the more delicate hardy perennials is enhanced by contrast with stately borders of specimen trees and shrubs. One may see, too, a perfect scale of delicate, deep and rich greens, in looking over the evergreens; while the brilliancy of the Japanese Maples close by only brightens the hues of the conifers.

Andorra needs a visit—many visits—to be appreciated. The visitor can see suggestive effects; he can pick out the actual trees and plants he likes, and have them reserved for him. By all means, then, drive to Andorra, and see nurseries not paralleled anywhere. Visitors are welcome six days in the week.

Driving maps showing the location of the Nurseries will be mailed on request. Chestnut Hill (City Line) trolley-cars run within three minutes walk of Nurseries.

MORE SPECIALTIES of the ANDORRA NURSERIES



American Linden near Andorra

American Linden (*Tilia Americana*)

One of our large-growing native trees, suitable for park or avenue planting. It makes a rapid growth and is a fine stately tree; when given room it spreads freely, forming a rounded head and casting a dense, cool shade. The leaves are large and cordate; flowers yellow and slightly fragrant.

	Each	Ten
8 to 10 feet; transplanted	\$1 00	\$7 50
10 to 12 feet; 1½ to 2 inches; trans.	1 50	10 00
12 to 14 feet; 2 to 2½ inches; trans.	2 00	17 50
14 to 16 feet; 2½ to 3½ inches; trans.	2 50	22 50

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)



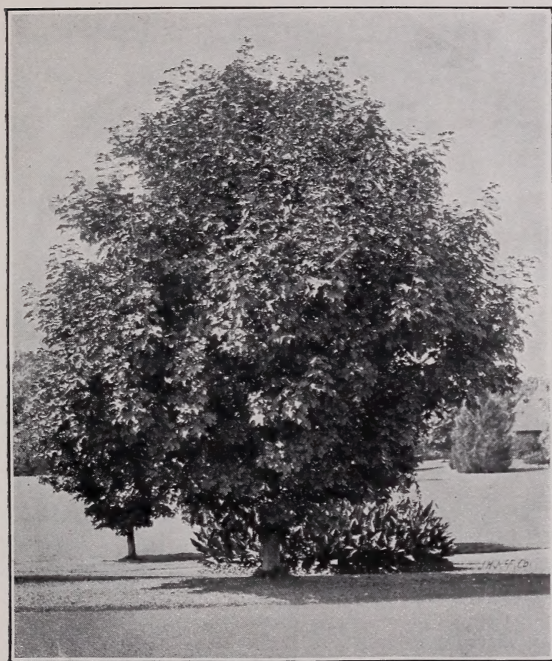
A LARGE, rapid-growing forest tree, with clean, smooth trunk and spreading branches. The flowers, which are tulip-shaped, are quite large and of a greenish yellow color, blotched with orange; they appear early in June. The leaves are large, glossy and of peculiar shape. Of clean and rapid growth, the Tulip tree is uniquely beautiful.



	Each	Ten
3 to 4 feet; transplanted	\$0 50	\$3 50
6 to 8 feet; trans.	75	5 00
8 to 10 feet; trans.	1 00	7 50

Schwedler Maple (*Acer platanoides Schwedleri*)

The spring foliage colors of this beautiful variety are in direct contrast to those of the other Maples. The



Schwedler's Maple

young shoots and leaves are of a bright purplish and crimson color which gradually fades, until in midsummer they become a deep, rich green. The rich color of this tree is very noticeable, as it shows to such an advantage at the time when all other Maples are so distinctly seen in the delicate shades of green alone. When the young shoots and leaves first ap-

pear they are as highly colored as those of the best purple beeches.

	Each	Ten
12 to 14 feet; 2½ to 3 inches; transplanted . . .	\$3 00	\$25 00
14 to 16 feet; 3 to 3½ inches; trans.	4 00	35 00
Specimens, 3½ to 6 inches	Prices on application	

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)



ONE of the very finest deciduous trees of North America is the Sugar Maple; it can truly be called the noblest of all the Maples. It is a beautiful tree at all seasons, and no better variety can be used for street, park or lawn planting, as its growth is rapid and straight, its form symmetrical, and it does not have the objectionable density of

foliage of the Norway Maples. For this reason it is well adapted for planting near buildings, as it does not obstruct light or air, and, being deep-rooted, the grass will grow up to its very trunk, which is quite a strong point in its favor. It will thrive in almost all localities except where the ground is damp or boggy. No tree has more gorgeous autumn coloring; it varies in all shades of yellow, orange



Specimen Sugar Maple

and scarlet, until the leaves finally fall. It was a sagacious popular instinct which selected this as one of our best trees for ornamental planting. In some old places on the Hudson long avenues were planted with it three-quarters of a century ago, and they are now worth a long journey to see. The engraving shows the fine characteristic outline of a Sugar Maple that has had plenty of room for development. In rapidity of growth it is second only to the Silver Maple, a much inferior tree.

We have an extra large stock of magnificent Sugar Maples, which we offer at the following low prices.

	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Hundred</i>
7 to 8 feet; transplanted	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$22 50
8 to 9 feet; trans.	50	4 00	30 00
9 to 10 feet; trans.	75	6 00	40 00
10 to 12 feet; 1¼ to 1½ inches; trans. . .	1 00	7 50	50 00
12 to 14 feet; 1½ to 1¾ inches; trans. . .	1 50	12 50	100 00
14 to 15 feet; 1¾ to 2 inches; trans. . .	1 75	15 00	125 00
2 to 2½ inches in diameter; trans. . .	2 25	20 00	150 00
2½ to 3 inches in diameter; trans. . .	3 50	30 00	
3 to 3½ inches in diameter; trans. . .	4 00	35 00	



Norway Maples

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)



THIS Maple forms a rounded, perfect head, as will be seen from the photo-engraving above, and is one of the most beautiful species for lawn or street planting. It has large, deep green leaves, strong branches, grows fast, is quite hardy, and free from all injurious insects.

	Each	Ten	Hundred
6 to 8 feet; transplanted	\$200 per 1,000 . \$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
8 to 10 feet; 1½ to 1¾ inches; trans.	75	6 00	40 00
10 to 12 feet; 1¾ to 2 inches; trans.	1 50	12 50	100 00
12 to 14 feet; 2 to 2½ inches; trans.	2 00	17 50	135 00
2½ inches diameter; trans.	2 25	20 00	175 00
Specimens, 3 to 6 inches diameter; trans.	Prices on application		

☛ We have also a fine block of 2,000 trees that have been grown 6 feet apart, forming perfect specimens with good heads and perfectly straight trunks, which are 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and 14 to 15 feet in height. Prices on application.

Maple of Tartary (*Acer Tataricum ginnala*)



THIS small, spreading tree is particularly beautiful for the color of the young leaves at the ends of its branches. Its brilliant autumnal coloring makes it closely resemble the striking shades seen in the Japanese Maples.

	Each	Ten
3 to 3½ feet; transplanted	\$0 50	\$3 50
3½ to 4 feet; trans.	60	4 50
4 to 5 feet; trans.	75	5 00
5 to 6 feet; trans.	1 00	7 50

Purple Beech (*Fagus sylvatica purpurea*)



WHEN the Purple Beech is judiciously planted, it is one of the most ornamental and effective objects that can be introduced into a landscape. It is a fine shade tree,—hardy, long-lived, has but few insect enemies, and after it gets well established in the ground is a rapid grower. Early in the season the young foliage is bright, glossy, and of that rich purplish color which is so intense in depth when seen against green-foliaged trees.

	Each	Ten
6 to 7 feet; sheared	\$2 00	\$17 50
7 to 8 feet; sheared	2 25	20 00
8 to 9 feet; sheared	3 00	25 00

European Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)



THE Beech is a lovely tree, with great smooth trunk and spreading branches. Though it never reaches the size of the chestnut, it is far more beautiful and much longer-lived. It is of more compact form than the American Beech, and therefore makes a better screen and windbreak.

	Each	Ten
3 to 4 feet; transplanted; heavy	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 feet; trans.; heavy	1 00	8 00
5 to 6 feet; trans.; heavy	1 75	15 00
6 to 8 feet; trans.; heavy	2 50	20 00
8 to 10 feet; trans.; heavy	3 50	30 00



Avenue of Pin Oaks in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia

Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*)



JUSTLY popular tree is the Pin Oak at present, for it presents points which distinguish it readily from other Oaks. It is, also, undoubtedly the most valuable variety for all practical purposes. The foliage is dense, finely divided, of a beautiful shining green that colors to sparkling red and yellow in fall. The tree is easily transplanted, and grows well on wet or dry ground; is, in fact, the quickest-growing of all the Oaks. As an avenue tree it is unequalled. The illustration shows a Pin Oak avenue in Fairmount Park that is much admired. It is also a good street tree, and one of the best for park planting.

	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Hundred</i>
3 to 4 feet; transplanted	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$45 00
4 to 5 feet; trans.	75	6 00	50 00
5 to 6 feet; trans.	1 00	9 00	80 00
6 to 7 feet; trans.	1 25	10 00	90 00
7 to 8 feet; trans.	1 50	12 50	100 00
8 to 9 feet; trans.	1 75	15 00	125 00
9 to 10 feet; trans.	2 00	17 50	
10 to 12 feet; trans.	3 00	25 00	

Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)



HERE is no American hardwood tree of more rapid growth than the Red Oak, and it cannot be too highly praised for a street or shade tree. It has glossy foliage in summer and brilliant coloring in the fall; is also very long-lived and adapted to various soils.

	Each	Ten	Hundred
6 to 7 feet; transplanted	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$85 00
7 to 8 feet; trans.	1 50	12 50	100 00
8 to 9 feet; trans.	2 00	17 50	
9 to 10 feet; trans.	2 50	20 00	
10 to 12 feet; trans.	3 00	25 00	

White Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)

In spite of its being so commonly seen in our woods, there is no flowering tree more beautiful than the White-Flowering Dogwood. Before the leaves appear in early May it is covered with large white blossoms; in autumn it is ablaze with brilliant berries and foliage.

	Each	Ten
3 to 3½ feet; transplanted	\$0 75	\$5 00
4 to 5 feet; trans.	1 00	7 50
6 to 8 feet; trans.	1 75	15 00



White-Flowering Dogwood, with background of Spruces

Horse-Chestnuts (*Æsculus Hippocastanum fl. pl.*)



THE flowers of the Double Red and White Horse-Chestnuts are very showy, and make them much more conspicuous trees than the common variety. They are much planted along roads and in parks and private grounds.

DOUBLE RED-FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUTS		Each	Ten
7 to 8 feet; $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; transplanted . . .		\$1 75	\$15 00
8 to 9 feet; $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; trans.		2 50	20 00
DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUTS			
7 to 8 feet; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; transplanted		1 75	15 00
8 to 9 feet; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; trans.		2 50	20 00



Spray of Cytisus Laburnum

Golden Chain (*Cytisus Laburnum*)

A small tree, taking its name from the long racemes of golden blossoms produced in June. It does remarkably well where a cool and shady spot can be selected for it.

	Each	Ten
4 to 5 feet; transplanted	\$0 40	\$3 00
5 to 6 feet; trans.	50	4 00
6 to 7 feet; trans.; extra heavy	1 00	7 50

Varnish Tree (*Kæhreuteria paniculata*)



THIS tree has been known in European gardens for nearly a century, but it is very rare in this country. This is another of Japan's highly interesting trees. In the early spring the delicate foliage is exceptionally handsome and when in midsummer, in the month of July, few trees are flowering, it puts forth large masses of very showy bright golden yellow blossoms. In the fall its foliage takes on rich crimson and yellow colorings. It is one of the most satisfactory ornamental trees and deserves more extensive planting.

	Each	Ten
4 to 6 feet; transplanted	\$0 50	\$3 50
6 to 8 feet; trans.	75	6 00
8 to 10 feet; trans.	1 00	8 00

Golden Weeping Willow (*Salix lutea pendula*)

A choice and distinct variety of weeping habit, with bright golden bark, retaining its color well throughout the year, but specially noticeable in the winter when all the deciduous trees are leafless.

	Each	Ten
7 to 8 feet; transplanted	\$1 00	\$7 50
10 to 12 feet; trans.; fine	2 00	

Evergreen Thorn (*Cratægus pyracantha*)



IN this climate it becomes a dense, spreading bush, generally retaining its leaves and fruit throughout the winter, and is classed as an evergreen shrub. While all the Hawthorns are handsome, none excel this variety. The fruits are bright orange-red, as large as the fruits of the Mountain Ash, and thickly set in small corymbs along the branches. With the deep green foliage for a background they are exceedingly showy.

	Each	Ten
10 to 12 inches; transplanted	\$0 50	\$4 00
12 to 15 inches; trans.	35	2 50
3 feet; trans.	1 00	6 00

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)



ONE of the most stately and valuable of Evergreens, perfectly hardy in most exposed situations. Tall, straight and handsome, its slender, glaucous leaves, somewhat tufted at the ends of the branches, give the tree an extremely graceful effect and feathery softness.

	Each	Ten	Hundred
1½ to 2 feet; transplanted	\$0 75	\$4 00	\$30 00
2½ to 3 feet; trans.	1 00	7 50	50 00
3 to 4 feet; trans.	1 25	10 00	60 00
4 to 5 feet; trans.	1 50	12 50	
5 to 6 feet; trans.	2 25	17 50	
6 to 8 feet; trans.; heavy	3 00	25 00	

White Spruce

(*Picea alba*)

An extremely hardy pyramidal tree of splendid proportions, naturally dense and so compact that young trees appear to have been trimmed. The lower branches are carried to the ground, and the bluish green foliage furnishes a shade of color rare among Evergreens. It prefers a northern exposure. Our engraving gives a good idea of the tree.



White Spruce (*Abies alba*)

	Each	Ten
3 to 4 feet; transplanted	\$1 00	\$7 50
4 to 5 feet; trans.	1 50	10 00
5 to 6 feet; trans.	2 00	15 00

Hemlock Spruce (*Tsuga canadensis*)



ONE of our finest native Evergreens, especially beautiful along the Wissahickon Creek. The branches are somewhat pendulous and delicate in appearance, the foliage light, yet tufted; the form conical. Very valuable for the lawn, and makes a splendid hedge plant.

	Each	Ten	Hundred
1½ to 2 feet; transplanted	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$30 00
2 to 2½ feet; trans.; heavy	1 00	8 00	50 00
2½ to 3 feet; trans.; heavy	1 25	10 00	75 00
3 to 3½ feet; trans.; heavy	1 50	12 50	
3½ to 6 feet; trans.; heavy		Prices on application	

Nordmann's Silver Fir (*Abies Nordmanniana*)



THIS most valuable of the European Silver Firs forms a majestic tree. Broad and pyramidal while young, with smooth-barked horizontal branches densely clothed in massive glossy dark green foliage, silvery beneath, it forms a symmetrical specimen unsurpassed for rich beauty. Perfect hardiness and adaptability to all but wet soils, together with its habit of keeping the lower branches well foliated close to the ground and retaining its deep color all winter, make it invaluable.

	Each	Ten
2 to 3 feet; transplanted	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 3½ feet; trans.	3 50	30 00
3½ to 4 feet; trans.	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 feet; trans.	7 50	

Japan Cypress (*Retinospora squarrosa*)



FEW of Japan's choice Evergreens surpass this in beauty or hardiness. Of low growth and compact habit, the slim branches and young shoots are particularly graceful, and the soft, feathery, silver-tipped foliage of greenish blue very pleasing. It thrives in almost any soil, endures close shearing, and can be utilized where space is limited.

	Each	Ten
2 to 3 feet; transplanted; extra heavy	\$1 50	\$12 00
3 to 4 feet; trans.; extra heavy	2 50	20 00



A bit of Rhododendron landscape at Andorra

Rhododendrons

The glory of every place possessing Rhododendrons is their superb bloom in the latter part of May and early

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia

June. The magnificent coloring and huge clusters of flowers in so many shades of pink, violet, rose, purple, and delicate creamy white, give them the first place among evergreen shrubs. The principal feature of every fine place in England is a collection of these plants. Surely we Americans ought to appreciate and prize them even more, when our mountain ravines and brooksides are transformed into fairyland every summer by the bloom of our native Rhododendrons, growing and flowering in such masses as would be priceless if like effects could be produced on private grounds. Their beautiful foliage is also most effective in the dull winter months, when its glossy green adds beauty to otherwise bare shrubbery.

The great decorative value of Rhododendrons is now fully recognized, and every year increases their popularity. This has been much hindered by the fact that so many of the most strikingly brilliant colors were not hardy in our climate, the heat and dryness of the summer and extreme cold of the winter usually proving fatal to them. But during the last six years we have expended much time and money in selecting a few varieties that will combine hardiness and brilliancy of color, and the results have been so satisfactory that now we have several exquisite colors in our collection, which a short time ago would have been impossible in this climate. We consider our plants fully acclimated now, as they have stood the severe test of five winters in our Nurseries. Of these hardy varieties the finest are the Hybrids of Catawbiense, and from these our stock is specially selected.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—In choosing a location for a bed of Rhododendrons, care should be taken to select a place sheltered from the force of prevailing winds. The earth should be dug out of the bed to the depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, being careful to lay aside the top soil and remove all clay. Procure, if possible, good surface soil from some old pasture, add this to the soil laid aside, mix thoroughly, and with this fill in the excavation. After the planting is done, cover the surface of the ground with well-rotted cow manure to the depth of 2 or 3 inches. This not

only enriches the soil, but aids very much in keeping the earth damp during hot weather. This mulching should be dug into the bed every spring, and renewed every season about the middle of July. The first year Rhododendrons are planted they should be liberally watered in the event of a dry spell of weather. It is always best to plant in the spring, and in the autumn a covering of leaves 10 to 12 inches deep is a good protection and very beneficial.



A glimpse of a Hardy Rhododendron Border

While Rhododendrons are most effective in masses, they should not be crowded, as each one, if given space, will form a shapely plant; so if the bed becomes crowded, it is best to transplant some of them, as they lift very easily and with perfect safety, even when large.

We take great pleasure in inviting all admirers of

Rhododendrons to visit our Nurseries during the latter part of May and very early days of June, when our fine collection of over five thousand plants is in the beauty of full bloom. Some views, including specimens and borders, are shown on pages 2 and 15.

Single specimen plants, bushy, well-furnished and well-budded. Each, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7.50.	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Hundred</i>
First-class, bushy and well-budded plants—		
1 to 1½ feet	\$9 00	\$75 00
1½ to 2 feet	15 00	125 00
2 to 2½ feet	20 00	150 00

Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*)

Early visitors to our mountain resorts will remember with great pleasure the beautiful Mountain Laurel, seen



A bouquet of Mountain Laurel

in profusion during June. The dainty rose-pink buds and cream-white flowers dashed with pink when in full bloom, contrast distinctly with the dark, glossy green of its evergreen foliage. This plant ranks in beauty with the rhododendron, but is seldom seen in private grounds, as it transplants and thrives well only when nursery-grown.

	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>
1 to 1½ feet; transplanted	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 2½ feet; trans.	1 00	7 50



Spray of American Holly

American Holly (*Ilex opaca*)



THIS is one of America's most beautiful evergreens. Its foliage varies very little from that of the English Holly, and its rich clusters of scarlet berries make a good substitute for flowers in the winter shrubbery. It is hardy in almost any locality. To insure safety in transplanting, the leaves should be removed from the plant at that time.

	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>
1 to 2 feet; transplanted; heavy	\$0 75	\$5 00
2 to 3 feet; trans.; heavy	1 25	

Japanese Holly (*Ilex crenata*)

Few of Japan's introductions are so valuable and so little known. It is a rapid grower, forms a dense, compact bush which stands shearing, and can be clipped into shape like boxwood. It transplants readily and is perfectly hardy, thriving in light soils, but preferring a cool situation. The small, deep green, glabrous, lanceolate leaves retain their color through the most trying winters, and though we have watched it closely since 1892, we have never seen the foliage discolored. It is admired by all who see it, and is a rare and beautiful evergreen, which we highly recommend.

	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>
1 foot	\$1 00	\$9 00
1 to 1½ feet	1 25	11 50
1½ to 2 feet	1 75	16 50
2 to 2½ feet	2 50	22 50
2½ to 3 feet	3 00	
Large specimens	Prices on application	



A bed of Japanese Azaleas

Azalea Mollis



THIS is a race of Azalea, of excellent habit and good foliage, producing large trusses of flowers of all shades of red, white, yellow and orange. The flowers are larger and more perfect than those of the Pontica varieties, and resemble those of the early Rhododendrons. They are perfectly hardy.

	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Hundred</i>
1 to 1½ feet; transplanted	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$45 00
1½ to 2 feet; trans.	1 00	7 50	60 00
2 to 2½ feet; trans.	1 50	10 00	
2½ to 3 feet; trans.	2 00		
Standards, 3 to 3½ feet; trans.; good heads	2 00		

Ghent Azalea (*Azalea pontica*)

We offer a splendid collection of these beautiful shrubs. They are made up of the best hardy varieties, of which there are a large number. The flowers appear in great profusion in the spring, literally covering twig and branch with their varied and gorgeous hues. Planted either in groups or borders, the effect is charming. Treat them the same as Rhododendrons.

	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Hundred</i>
1½ to 2 feet; transplanted	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
2 feet; trans.; heavy	2 00	15 00	
2½ to 3 feet; trans.; very heavy	2 50	20 00	



A Mass of Young Hydrangeas

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora



THIS popular hardy shrub needs no description, as having been planted extensively during recent years it is now familiar to almost every one. It is easy of cultivation, growing rapidly, and produces showy flowers in late July and early August, at a time when other shrubbery bloom is scarce; the bloom lasts into the autumn, when it changes from white to shades of pink. To produce the best effects, it should be planted in masses or with a background of other shrubbery. It is planted in this way quite largely at Newport, which is famous for its fine gardens and almost as famous for its Hydrangeas. Gardeners there treat it much in the same way as cannas, caladiums, or other strong-growing bedding plants. When grown in beds or groups they should be planted about two feet apart in very rich soil, which should be liberally enriched annually with some old well-decayed fertilizer. Early in spring, before the shrubs begin to grow, cut them back so as to leave only two or three inches of the new growth of the previous season.

	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Hundred</i>
2 to 3 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$12 00
3 to 3½ feet, very bushy	50	3 00	20 00
3½ to 4 feet, very bushy	75	5 00	35 00

Thunberg's Spirea (*Spiræa Thunbergii*)



PLANT of graceful appearance, with somewhat drooping branches. Early in May the slim growth is covered with small, single white flowers; the foliage, which appears about the same time, is light green, long and narrow. A desirable sort from any standpoint; very effective in borders.

	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Hundred</i>
Bushy plants, 2½ to 3 feet	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$30 00
Bushy plants, 3 to 3½ feet	75	5 00	40 00

Spiræa Van Houttei

No variety has found such general favor and been so largely planted as this. As with others of the Spireas, the growth is long and slender and the branches thickly covered with small white flowers. When these fade, the charming habit of the plant still renders it attractive.

	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Hundred</i>
2 to 3 feet	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$12 00
3 to 4 feet	35	3 00	22 50
4 to 5 feet	50	4 00	35 00



Spiræa Van Houttei



A group of Forsythias, showing the early time at which they bloom

Forsythia (*Golden Bell*)



CLASS of choice spring-blooming shrubs of easy culture, vigorous growth and free-flowing habit. They are among the earliest to bloom in the spring; the bright golden blossoms are produced before the foliage.

FORTUNEI. Of upright spreading growth; foliage broader, larger and darker than the others. Flowers bright yellow.

	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Hundred</i>
2 to 3 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$12 00
3 to 4 feet	35	3 00	20 00
4 to 5 feet	50	4 00	25 00

VIRIDISSIMA. Of more straggling growth than *F. Fortunei*. This is the variety most generally planted. Flowers deep yellow.

	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Hundred</i>
2 to 3 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
4 to 5 feet	35	3 00	20 00
5 to 6 feet	75	5 00	40 00

SUSPENS. The long, slender growth gives the plant a weeping effect, making it particularly valuable for some situations.

	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Hundred</i>
2 to 3 feet	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$12 00
4 to 4 feet	75	4 50	
5 to 6 feet	1 00	6 00	

Viburnums



OF white-flowering shrubs, the Snowballs are notable. They are hardy, handsome, of large, quick growth, and very conspicuous in spring with their great round flower-clusters. The fertile-flowered Viburnums below, after this showy white inflorescence, hang thick with a brilliant fruitage of scarlet berries that cling from late August until frost, making the shrubs attractive for six or seven months.

HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY (*Viburnum opulus*). One of the showiest varieties of the Snowball. The large white flowers are borne in profusion at the end of May, and are followed by clusters of showy scarlet berries, which retain their color until late in the autumn.

	Each	Ten
Heavy bushes, 3 to 4 feet	\$0 50	\$4 00
Heavy bushes, 4 to 5 feet	75	5 00

VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM. This is the single form of the well-known Japanese Snowball, *Viburnum plicatum*. The plant forms a broad, handsome bush, with striking light brown branches and beautiful ribbed foliage, green above and bronzy purple beneath. The pure white flowers are borne in showy, flat cymes, about the middle of May, and are followed by scarlet berries.

	Each	Ten
2 to 3 feet	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 3½ feet	75	6 00
3½ to 4½ feet	1 00	8 50

Dwarf Horse-Chestnut (*Pavia parviflora*)

A beautiful and valuable spreading shrub, producing in July and August numerous large, showy spikes of white flowers borne above the foliage.

	Each	Ten
1½ to 2 feet	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 2½ feet	1 00	7 50

QUALITY.—The trees and shrubs offered are grown in open, unsheltered ground, in a very exposed situation, which insures their hardiness, and on soil admirably adapted for forming robust plants having an abundance of roots. *Special attention* is called to the fact that our stock is grown a good distance apart in the rows, resulting in much heavier and better developed trees and shrubs than are generally offered by commercial nurseries.

Japanese Roses (*Rosa rugosa*)



THESE Japanese Roses form sturdy bushes 3 to 5 feet in height. They are perfectly hardy in the most trying places, standing well hot suns, and thriving in dry or sandy soils. The dark, rich leathery foliage is oddly wrinkled; the large, fragrant single and semi-double flowers of both red, rose and white are produced in profusion throughout the summer. In the autumn they are followed by orange-red and scarlet hips or seed-pods. *Rugosa* is extremely useful in rough situations and shrubbery borders, and we know of no Rose that surpasses it.

	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Hundred</i>
2 to 2½ feet; transplanted; heavy	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$30 00

The Trailing Rose (*Rosa Wichuraiana*)

This valuable Japanese variety is a low, trailing species, the branches creeping close to the earth and taking root, so that it makes a dense, close mass. The foliage is small and of a dark shining green. The flowers, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, are produced in clusters at the ends of the branches, and are pure white, with bright yellow stamens; when in bloom the plant is literally covered with white. The flowers are followed by bright scarlet seed-pods, which are retained until late in the fall. As a covering or ground plant, it is as valuable as the ivy, periwinkle or honeysuckle, and is especially good for covering barren places or rocky ledges.

	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Hundred</i>
1 to 2 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$12 50
3 to 5 feet; heavy	35	3 00	20 00

HYBRID WICHURAIANA ROSES

All these Hybrids retain the good qualities of the parent plant; namely, extreme hardiness, rapidity of growth, adaptability to all soils and exposures and evergreen foliage. In addition to these good points the flowers of the Hybrids have fragrance, size and color.

MANDA'S TRIUMPH. A grand free-flowering Rose; foliage rich and luxuriant. The flowers,—double, pure white and 2 inches in diameter,—are well formed, very fragrant, and borne in clusters of 25 to 50 blooms.

UNIVERSAL FAVORITE. A very vigorous variety. The strong shoots are densely covered with bright green foliage; the fragrant double flowers, over 2 inches in diameter, and of a soft rose color, are borne in profusion.

SOUTH ORANGE PERFECTION. This variety grows closer to the ground than the others. The double flowers are soft blush pink at the tips, changing to white.

PINK ROAMER. This is a Hybrid between Wichuraiana and the Sweetbrier, whose characteristics are shown in the fragrant single flowers of rich pink, with almost white centers and orange-red stamens. The blooms are about 2 inches in diameter and produced in close heads, and the foliage is luxuriant.

	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Hundred</i>
Strong pot plants of the above varieties	\$0 50	\$3 50	\$25 00

The Prairie Rose (*Rosa setigera*)

Is the parent of many of our popular climbing varieties and one of the most useful. It is of rapid growth, with foliage large and clean. The single flowers of deep rose are produced in masses through late June and July. It is valuable as a climber for porch or trellis work, and unsurpassed for covering steep banks and hillsides.

	<i>Each</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Hundred</i>
2 to 3 feet	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 feet	50	4 00	25 00

Hedge Plants



THE evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs available for Hedges are quite numerous, but only a chosen few of them can live up to the somewhat rigid requirements of the model ornamental or defensive hedge. In our judgment this brief list includes the best of all.

EVERGREENS

HEMLOCKS. *Tsuga Canadensis* is unsurpassed for an ornamental hedge. It transplants readily, and quickly adapts itself to its new location. The foliage is dark green and feathery. The tree will stand hard cutting and keep its lower branches close to the ground. For prices, see page 14.

NORWAY SPRUCE (*Picea excelsa*). This is a stronger and stiffer grower than the Hemlock. It transplants readily, and when sheared makes a strong, broad, protective hedge.

	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Hundred</i>
2 to 3 feet; transplanted	\$4 00	\$20 00
3 to 4 feet; trans.; very heavy	5 00	35 00
4 to 5 feet; trans.; very heavy	7 50	60 00



Berberis Thunbergii

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ (*Thuja occidentalis*). One of the most popular trees for hedges. It makes a taller, narrower hedge than the spruce.

	Ten	Hundred
4 to 5 feet	\$6 00	\$30 00
5 to 6 feet	7 50	45 00

BOX EDGING (*Buxus sempervirens*). This Dwarf Box is always remembered in connection with the charming old-fashioned gardens, where it was so extensively planted. We offer the proper size for setting out.

	Thousand
4- to 6-inch plants	\$40 00

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. For a low ornamental or border hedge this plant will be found highly satisfactory. It keeps its evergreen foliage in good color through winter, and in midsummer produces a tall panicle of ivory-white flowers. Valuable for dry situations.

	Ten	Hundred
4-year-old plants	\$3 00	\$20 00
Extra-heavy	5 00	30 00

DECIDUOUS

COMMON BERBERRY (*Berberis vulgaris*). This plant will give good service where a defensive hedge is required. Has numerous sharp thorns, yellow flowers in spring and scarlet berries in summer. It is of medium height.

	Ten	Hundred
2 to 3 feet	\$3 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 feet	3 50	22 50

JAPANESE BERBERRY (*Berberis Thunbergii*). This popular hedge plant is of low-spreading growth, set with very sharp small thorns, forming a dense and impenetrable bush. The small yellow flowers are followed by very showy scarlet berries which cling through winter. The foliage takes on splendid autumn coloring. See illustration above.

	Ten	Hundred
12 to 18 inches	\$3 00	\$15 00
18 to 24 inches	4 00	25 00

Deciduous Hedge Plants—continued

AMoor PRIVET (*Ligustrum Ibot*a, var. *Amurense*). This variety of Ibot a is of a lighter, slimmer growth than the type, while the foliage is of a lighter green than the Japanese Privet, and retains a better color in the winter. It is as hardy as the California Privet, and makes a very satisfactory hedge.

	Ten	Hundred
3 to 4 feet	\$4 00	\$20 00

CHINESE PRIVET (*Ligustrum Sinensis*). Of broader habit than the Amoor Privet. The foliage on the slender, spreading branches is light green. It is a strong, free grower and will be found satisfactory.

	Ten	Hundred
4 to 5 feet	\$5 00	\$25 00

DWARF CHINESE PRIVET (*Ligustrum Sinensis nana*). A dwarf variety that will give a particularly pleasing effect where an untrimmed hedge of medium height is required. Very graceful; can be trimmed if desired. Very hardy.

	Ten	Hundred
3 to 4 feet	\$5 00	\$25 00

COMMON PRIVET (*Ligustrum vulgaris*). This does not make as trim a hedge as the Japanese Privet, but is valuable, as it thrives in many situations where tree roots interfere with the growth of other plants.

	Hundred	Thousand
2 to 3 feet	\$12 00	\$60 00
3 to 4 feet	15 00	85 00

JAPANESE, OR CALIFORNIA PRIVET (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). The most popular of all hedge plants. It transplants easily, is a strong, upright grower, and will stand any amount of trimming. The deep dark green foliage is held until late in winter. When setting cut the plants to within 8 to 12 inches of the ground to induce a strong, bushy growth.

	Hundred	Thousand
12 to 18 inches	\$4 00	\$20 00
2 to 3 feet	6 00	45 00
3 to 3½ feet	8 00	50 00
3½ to 4 feet	10 00	85 00
4 to 5 feet	25 00	

COMMON LILAC (*Syringa vulgaris*). As an ornamental hedge where the defensive feature is not required, the Lilac can be used to good advantage.

	Hundred
1½ to 2 feet	\$10 00
2½ to 3 feet	20 00
3 to 4 feet	35 00

HARDY ORANGE (*Limonium trifoliatum*). An attractive shrub of medium height. Its foliage is a glossy green and it has long, strong thorns, so that it makes a unique and defensive hedge. It is hardy in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and worthy of more extensive planting.

	Hundred
6 to 12 inches	\$5 00
1 to 2 feet	15 00
2 to 3 feet	22 50

ROSA RUGOSA. This makes a highly desirable and showy ornamental hedge. For further description and prices, see page 25.



A Field of German Iris at Andorra

Select Iris



FLEUR DE LIS of the French, and Iris of our gardens, are admirable hardy border plants. There are varieties and colors innumerable in flowers large and handsome, exhibiting beautiful shades and variegations. The great Japan group (*I. Kämpferi*) is especially rich in this direction, having been improved and hybridized in Japan and other countries until its flowers now glitter in many strange, rich colors, and are of enormous size.

***GERMAN IRIS** (*Iris Germanica*). For the wild garden, shrubby border, and margins of water there is no better and more beautiful plant than the German Iris. Like all others of their family, the varieties thrive best in low situations, and can be planted even in marshy ground. In their coloring the variety is endless, comprising every shade of purple, bronze, gold, blue, white, etc. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia

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*JAPAN IRIS (*Iris Kämpferi*). These are fine border plants, bearing, in June and July, very large showy flowers on stems three feet high. Colors are very brilliant and striking, in shades of azure blue, royal purple, pale violet, yellow and white, and many of them closely resemble immense orchids. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.



Iris Kämpferi

*SIBERIAN IRIS (*Iris Sibirica*). An early blooming variety, with showy blue flowers, and smaller than

either Germanica or Kämpferi. It is the easiest of culture and frequently produces a second crop of bloom. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

*Large clumps of the above varieties. Prices on application.

English Ivy (*Hedera Helix*)

For a perfectly hardy evergreen ground-cover in heavily shaded spots and under trees this is invaluable. Very satisfactory results can also be obtained when it is planted on walls, giving it a northern or northeastern exposure.

	Each	Ten	Hundred
2 to 3 feet, from pots	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$15 00



Field of Herbaceous Peonies at Andorra

Herbaceous Peonies

IN THE long list of hardy herbaceous plants which are gaining in favor every year with all the plant-loving world, none stand higher than the Herbaceous Peonies. They are very hardy and easily grown in any good garden soil, requiring only to be heavily manured every fall. The stately beauty of their bloom in such an infinite variety of colors makes them indispensable for every garden. Many of them have the delicate fragrance of the rose, and seen in masses against a background of dark foliage, produce a magnificent effect. One of the finest combinations is that of planting them with *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, the latter forming the center of the bed and the Peonies the border. The brilliant color of the Peonies during June shows to advantage against the dark green of the hydrangea foliage. About six weeks later the hydrangeas bloom, continuing the showy bed all summer.

Our collection comprises about seventy-five varieties.

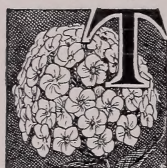
	<i>Each</i>	<i>Dozen</i>
10 named varieties	\$0 25	\$2 50
Extra-heavy clumps; named varieties	75	7 50
Select list of newer varieties	Prices on application	

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia



Phlox border at Andorra

Perennial Phloxes



THIS glorious family of hardy perennials is, perhaps, the most widely known and popular of all the various plants which we have in our gardens, and each year finds the newer and showier varieties increasing through the hybridizer's skill. Certainly no perennial is more worthy of culture, more satisfactory in every situation, or more effective, either as individual plants or grouped in masses in shrubbery beds. All of the Phloxes, with the exception of the dwarf form, are well adapted for cutting and are excessively floriferous. The plants begin to bloom in midsummer, but if some of the shoots are pinched back for late flowers, as we do chrysanthemums, and others are left to grow naturally for early bloom, the garden borders can be kept aflame with great flower-cones from July until frost. Already they run through the whole gamut of colors in shades delicate or deep and rich, with flowers ringed, eyed, shaded and self-colored. Although the Phloxes are bold and hardy in their growth, thriving even in poor soils and untoward situations, they appreciate deep, rich ones, and pay a royal tribute to all extra care bestowed. Every shoot of the plants is usually topped by a heavy pyramidal cluster.

	Each	Dozen	Hundred
Named Varieties—Plants from pots, our selection . . .	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$10 00
Best New Varieties—Plants from pots, our selection . . .	25	2 50	15 00
Best New Varieties, clumps	50	4 00	30 00

For list of varieties, see Retail Price-List.

